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BOTANICAL GAZETTE.

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PRUNUS ALLEGHANIENSIS, n. sp.—A low shrub with straggling branches, 3 to 5 ft. high, but frequently assuming a tree-form and reaching a height of 12 ft or more, seldom thorny; leaves oblanceolate to obovate, often long-acuminate, finely and sharply serrate, biglandular at base, softly and finely pubescent when young, glabrate when old, especially on the upper side; umbels 2 to 4 flowered, nearly sessile; pedicels and calyx finely pubescent; pedicels about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long; clayx-tube narrowly obconic, 2 lines long, with the ovate-oblong, obtuse teeth a little shorter; petals round-obovate, 3 lines long; fruit globose-ovoid, under $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in the greater diameter and over $\frac{1}{3}$ in the lesser, very dark purple, covered with a bloom; stone turgid, somewhat obovoid, with a blunt point, a shallow groove on one side and a broad flat ridge on the other.—In Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, on the limestone bluffs of the Little Juniata, northward through the Barrens, and westward over the Alleghanies as far as the extremity of Boon's Mountain, Elk County, where it was found by the late Mr. McMinn. My attention was first called to this plum, years ago, by my friend, J. R. Lowrie, Esq., of Warriorsmark. From him and Miss N. J. Davis I have received good specimens in flower and fruit, and have also seen and collected it myself in various localities. It produces an abundance of fruit of a pleasant acid taste, known by the name of "Sloes" among the people of the region and sometimes used by them for making pies or preserves. It appears to be exempt from the attacks of the curculio or other insects. Although nearly allied to *Prunus maritima*, Wang., var. b., T. & G. (*P. pygmæa*, Willd.), its remoteness from the sea-board, its habitat on bluffs and mountains, its proportionally narrower and longer decidedly acuminate leaves, its smaller fruit, and especially the character of the stone, seem to entitle it to rank as a distinct species.—THOS. C. PORTER, *Easton, Penn.*

NOTES ON THE ARBOREOUS, ARBORESCENT AND SUFFRUTICOSE FLORA OF OREGON.—*Berberis Aquifolium*, Pursh and *B. nervosa*, Pursh. Both species about equally common in the woods of the lower Cascades; the latter scarcely arborescent above the ground, whilst the former forms a branching bush 2 to 3 feet high. The fruit of both species is used by the inhabitants, and is called in some localities "wild grapes."

Rhus diversiloba, T. & G. (*R. lobata*, Hook.) A low spreading bushy species having the fruit of *R. Toxicodendron* and otherwise resembling the upright form of that species.

Acer macrophyllum, Pursh. The large leaved maple abounds in many localities but chiefly near streams and in bottoms, attaining 3 feet in diameter, averaging 1 to 2, and from 40 to 70 feet high, but mostly with scrubby, gnarled trunks, affording very little clear lumber. Used in various manufactures and for fuel. Is much more valuable for the latter use than the *Coniferae* and is probably equal to the oak. Though not abundant it is at present extensively used for the purposes mentioned.

Acer circinatum, Pursh. The Vine-Maple. So called from the habit of its growth, elongating its trunk without correspondingly increasing the diameter. This causes it to spread or grow horizontally on the ground or in an ascending position. It forms dense thickets on the margins of streams and on wet hill-sides almost inaccessible even to one on foot.